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Offenses against property: decrease of 257
Offenses against morals: increase of 30
Miscellaneous: increase of 51

In addition to the above, all offenses against the common law, statistics are given for the offense of prostitution. In 1918, 1,927 girls and young women were arrested 2,729 times for the offense of prostitution in comparison with 1,908 young persons arrested 2,842 times in 1917 for this offense. There is noted, therefore, an increase for 1918 of 19 in the number of persons arrested for this offense and a decrease of 113 arrests.—Edith Abbott, University of Chicago.

Alcoholism and Crime in France.—Members of the jury of the *Cour d'Assises de la Seine* for the second session of the month of July, 1919, addressed to the chancellor the following letter in order to call to his attention the deplorable consequences of the development of alcoholism (*le Temps*, August, 1917).

"Of 27 cases inscribed on the docket of this session, 14 have been decided, and in 10 of these alcohol has been the initial cause if not the sole cause of the crime. The result: seven human lives lost.

"At a time when the productive force of their (our) glorious country has been so reduced, it appears to them (us) inadmissible that society should have no resource by which to defend itself from the scourge of alcoholism except to pass sentence on its misdeeds and to have no means of prevention.

"If the law does not furnish sufficient weapons for this purpose, they think you are best qualified to know what measures are necessary and to obtain them by legislative action. In so doing you would prevent the loss of time and energy of the members of the jury, lawyers, judges who could then be employed in ways more useful to society who now have no energy or no time to lose, and especially you would bring about a saving of human lives, the number of which is more and more precious."

The comment of the *Revue* on the above letter is that while one must not overvalue such a suggestion, the quality of the signatures requires the attention of the public authorities to the facts which have occasioned it.—*Revue pénitentiaire*, July-October, 1919—Edith Abbott, University of Chicago.

Lynching, an Evil of County Government.—

I have just read with great interest an address of 21 pages delivered before the Georgia Bar Association by Mr. Robert C. Alston, "Concerning Lynching."

Mr. Alston is different from most lawyers and orators in his pictures of word painting, in that he not only puts life and expression in them, but he puts brains.

Life, liberty and property are three things that the law must guarantee to man before trial, and especially to him who lives in the South. There is not any brighter light shining today than Robert Cotton Alston.

Having stated the facts above, I submit statistics of the states in our Union showing the population, area in square miles, number lynched and counties in each state in 1915 to October 11:

States	Counties	Area in sq. miles	Lynchings in 1915 to Oct. 11	Population
Alabama	67	51,998	7	2,138,093
Arizona	14	113,956	2	204,354
Arkansas	75	53,335	3	1,574,449
California	58	158,297	..	2,577,549
Colorado	63	103,948	..	799,024
Connecticut	8	4,965	..	1,114,756
Florida	50	58,666	4	751,139
Georgia	152	59,265	14	2,609,121
Idaho	33	83,888	..	325,954
Illinois	102	56,665	1	5,638,591
Indiana	92	36,354	..	2,700,876
Iowa	99	56,147	..	2,224,771
Kansas	105	82,158	..	1,690,949
Kentucky	120	40,598	5	2,289,905
Louisiana	61	48,506	3	1,656,388
Maine	16	33,040	..	742,371
Maryland	24	12,327	..	1,295,346
Massachusetts	14	8,266	..	3,366,416
Michigan	83	57,980	..	2,810,173
Minnesota	86	84,682	..	2,075,708
Mississippi	80	46,865	6	1,797,114
Missouri	115	69,420	2	3,293,335
Montana	31	146,997	..	376,053
Nebraska	93	77,520	..	1,192,214
Nevada	16	110,690	..	81,875
New Jersey	21	8,224	..	2,537,167
New Hampshire	10	9,341	..	430,572
New Mexico	26	122,634	..	327,301
New York	62	49,204	..	9,113,275
North Carolina	100	52,426	4	2,206,287
North Dakota	50	70,837	..	577,056
Ohio	88	41,040	..	4,767,121
Oklahoma	77	70,057	3	1,657,155
Oregon	34	96,699	..	672,765
Pennsylvania	67	45,126	..	7,665,111
Rhode Island	5	1,248	..	542,610
South Carolina	44	30,989	1	1,515,400
South Dakota	61	77,615	..	583,888
Tennessee	96	42,022	3	2,184,789
Texas	248	265,896	20	3,896,542
Utah	27	84,990	..	373,351
Vermont	14	9,564	..	355,956
Virginia	120	42,627	..	2,061,612
Washington	39	69,127	..	1,141,990
West Virginia	55	24,170	..	1,221,119
Wisconsin	71	56,066	..	2,333,860
Wyoming	21	97,914	..	145,698
Alaska (Territory)	590,884

The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to October 11, 1915, was 3,583. From the figures submitted one will see at a glance that 78 lynchings took place in nine and one-half months last year. The astounding fact is that 77 were in the South and only one in the North.

Now, there must be a cause for this, and when I know that the power of organization is destroyed by overorganization, then it is only natural that we examine the organization, and when we do we find that our most cherished plank in the system or organization of government is "State Rights," and

that each of our states has within it a great number of small states or counties (I call them *family governments*). For an illustration we will take Georgia. She has only 2,609,121 inhabitants and 152 county governments (and the present legislature is trying to give birth to "sextette"), and the different little Georgia county or family governments lynched 14 citizens of the United States in nine and one-half months, while South Carolina, the hottest state in our Union, on her east, only has 44 little family governments (or counties), so she only lynched one, and we find Alabama on our west with 67 county or family governments lynching seven. Of course, as she only shows about half as many little families as Georgia, so she only lynched about half as many. Alabama's population, though, is only 2,158,093; so you see she has kept up to record. Then Mississippi, with 80 counties and only 1,797,114 inhabitants, lynching six, and Texas, with 248 family governments and only 3,896,542 inhabitants, lynching 20.

We must understand that area does not count for much, although I have furnished it in my figures—population is what makes a family, and the individuals are the ones that are guaranteed life, liberty and property before trial.

Look at the figures and see how dear old Maryland shines—no lynchings there—she is not overorganized; she has only 24 good counties; therefore, she has good government. If Georgia would merge her counties down to the same proportion at Maryland she would have only 49 instead of 152 and get rid of 103 county outfits and stop the pay of over 2,000 employes she don't need and 2,000 more men that make up her grand juries, etc., and then lynching and whitewashing of crime would stop and equity would be found.

The record shows that New York and Pennsylvania have 16,778,986 population and only 129 counties combined, against Georgia's 152; in other words, Georgia has 23 more. Again, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama have about the same population as New York and Pennsylvania, and they have combined counties of 950, against New York and Pennsylvania of 129. The United States has three prisons for all her landed territory, while the states named have 950, or one for each county.

I quote from R. C. Alston's address, pages 12, 19 and 20:

"It is, of course, first the duty of the citizen to refrain from lawlessness, and thereby deprive the general government of excuse for this interference with state laws.

"It is next the duty of the state to so order its laws that the insufficiency of them will not be so glaring and atrocious.

"No one who has the slightest knowledge of the subject doubts but that the laws of this state are inadequate to the subject, both as to enactment and administration.

"The system is such that they always will be inadequate in administration unless they are materially altered.

"There is usually much public sentiment against the accused who is lynched; the sheriff is elected by the people and becomes thoroughly awakened to the demands of his constituents; if he fails in the discharge of his duties in this respect, the triors are to be selected from the lynchers and their friends; if he discharges his duty, he will incur the enmity of those whom he opposes

and their friends. So he reasons that it is better to be overpowered, to be surprised or to be away from the jail.

"No serious attempt made by a jailer to prevent a lynching in Georgia has been brought to light in a long time. This does not mean that there are not, and have not been, in Georgia jailers who would discharge their duties in this behalf. No doubt there have been, and are many such. The very fact that there are such is sufficient in and of itself to often prevent the crime in the jurisdiction of such officers.

"This defect in the state's laws is glaring and has existed for a long time in spite of much provocation. The first authority to give heed to this condition is the state. By its own enactment it should reserve this source of initiative. Sheriffs form a part of the administrative or executive departments of the state. They should be made accountable to the executive head of the state in such matters; or, if not to him, then they should, in such cases, be amenable directly to the Supreme Court exercising original jurisdiction.

"The governor can remove a railroad commissioner; why not a sheriff? The power need only be written into law.

"No one who feels himself the guardian of state rights will for one moment dare arouse the power of the Federal Government to exercise its power to guarantee, by appropriate legislation, that the state will not deprive a citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny him the equal protection of the law.

"I have not spoken of those powers that a way may be pointed out to the Federal Government by which its powers may be extended. No man desires more than I that those powers be not extended over the domestic citizenship of the people; no one realizes more than I that the future prosperity of the southern part of this country rests upon the rights of the state to finally and fully deal with this question without interruption. No one desires more than I that it be dealt with wisely and frankly and generously.

"But it is intended by what has been said to point out to you, and to those whom I desire to think of as my people, that the rights most deeply cherished and privileges which are of the very essence of our lives are being endangered by a surrender to passions which are base and to a wilfulness which exchanges the desire of the moment for the very fundamentals of our domestic life.

"Who will deny that even selfish wisdom dictates that justice and moderation should prevail over lawless passion, which in its fury destroys the victim, yet doubly makes victims of its devotees?

"What excuse has the state for failing to adequately protect the prisoner under its lock and key or in its custody?

"What reason is there for withholding the enactment of laws which will make the sheriff and his deputies amenable to a jurisdiction which is composed of persons other than the offenders and their sympathizers?

"No one believes that any lynch will be punished, and experience shows that no real effort will be made to find who the lynchers are.

"It can no longer be said that lynching is committed for one crime; it is only a few months ago that two negroes were lynched for killing a mule. Everybody knows that that condition ought not to exist, and yet none raises his hand to its cure. Does not this all but invite the Federal Government to take cognizance of the guarantee?

"The legislator has felt that he would antagonize local feeling if he promoted laws which would give the state a real means of redressing and preventing this crime. He would encounter the argument that the locality should govern itself.

"But he should know that by withholding such laws and by denying such protection to the persons who are in the custody of the law he participates in perpetuating a situation which demands remedy and which, if unremedied, invites the interference of the central government, and threatens, to a degree which we do not like to contemplate, the rights of the state over matters absolutely essential to our welfare.

"The legislator will find that the real enemy of local self-government is he who persists in the maintenance of a system of laws which do not, in fact, govern, but which offer the shadow for substance.

"The man who most imperils the right of the state to govern its own affairs is he who aids it to govern wrongfully."

—W. E. Wimpy, in Manufacturer's Record, Aug. 24, 1916.

Education and Recreation in the Army.—That education and recreation as applied to the new army has passed the experimental stage and is now a vital factor in the training of the soldier was shown at a convention of army educational officers, held at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Kentucky, on December 9, 10, and 11, 1919.

Early in the year, the War Department actuated by a deep sense of responsibility felt towards the millions of men brought into the service during the war, as well as by the astounding facts as to illiteracy and physical condition of the young men of the country as shown by draft statistics, and the excellent work done by the Commission on Education and Special Training, had conceived an army built on a new plan. It was proposed to make the army not only a military force to be trained and ready in time of national emergency, but a great educational institution where young men of the best mental, moral and physical conditions, and with the highest ideals of patriotic citizenship would be produced.

This plan was realized, in a measure, when the Congress appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 to be devoted to this purpose during the fiscal year 1920. Accordingly, in September of this year instructions went forward to the commanding generals of all divisional camps and of territorial departments, who at once appointed on their staffs officers known as education and recreation officers to assume direct charge of the work. Each officer has associated with him at least one civilian expert in educational affairs, who furnishes assistance and advice in establishing schools and manual training classes.

But it remained for the Camp Taylor Convention, called by the Secretary of War in order that the work in general might be co-ordinated and rough places smoothed out, to show that the army is now in reality a great training school where the mothers of our young Americans will be glad to see their boys go. This idea of the army as a vast university in khaki is admittedly hard to conceive, but nevertheless the thing has been accomplished right before our eyes.

No longer is the army merely concerned with the making of a recruit into an efficient fighting man, by giving him the prescribed system of military train-